For the National Era-

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The dawn of the nineteenth century was ushered in by the brilliant chemical discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy; and scientific discoveries have followed each other, in rapid suc-

The mind of man has burst the shackles of gnorance, and a spirit of free inquiry and in-estigation has been the "star ascendant," dis-elling the errors and darkness of the past; pelling the errors and darkness of the past;
while education, morals, and philanthropy,
have received an impulse which will be felt
as long as time shall roll his iron chariot
down the vista of ages. Though Bacon and
Newton, in their scientific investigations,
"tower like light houses in the past," yet their fame dims, in contrast with the

of the present century.

It has long been the aim of astronemers letermine the parallax of one of those fixed tars that sparkle in the heavens like "glit-lering dust;" but the honor of that achievetering dust;" but the honor of that achieve-ment has been reserved, to be awarded to the

At no time since the Egyptian priests, the Chaldee shepherds, and the Phonician navigators, turned their gaze to the constellated vault, has astronomy progressed with more vault, has astronomy progressed with more rapid strides than the present. New worlds are found, where science had uttered its prophe-cy, the nebu'ze are dissected and classified, and the comet from its vast flight has returned at its appointed time.

The discoveries which have been made,

every department of science and art, are varied and extensive. Geology, with all its volumes Geology, with all its volumes f history, locked in lossil, pebble, or granite block, is a gift of the nineteenth century. The invention of the safety lamp has made the philanthropy of future generations debtors to the science of the present century. Ocean steam navigation, the railroad, and the telegraph, are mong the trophics that distinguish the nine

ments of the present century are its greatest boast. The dissolution of monastic institutions and feudal privileges, the abolishment of the torture, the horrors of the Inquisition and the African slave trade, vividly portray the moral

African slave trade, vividly portray the moral triumphs of the nineteenth century.

The Temperance Reform, in its benign influence, has softened the misery of two continents, and spread a halo of brightness, like the bow of promise, around the moral world. Sobriety, peace, and happiness, mark its angelic course.

The Genius of Liberty has also soared proud-The Genius of Liberty has also soared proud-ly in its course from nation to nation. The American descendant of the proud Spaniard, the blacks of St. Domingo, and the inhabitants of Italy, Germany, and Hungary, have all felt its glow of quenchless fire.

The reform which has taken place in the

management and discipline of insane asylums and prisons is one which will forever honor the philanthropy of the present century. Kindness charity, and forgiveness—those

Kindness, charity, and forgiveness—those foundation principles of Christianity, inculcated by the immortal Howard—are now applied in the alleviation of the sufferings and miseries of humanity.

of humanity.

"How beautifully falls

From human lips, that blessed word, forgive!
Forgiveness—it is the attribute of gode—
The seund that openeth Heaven—renews again
On earth, lest Eden's faded bloom, and flings
Hope's haleyen halo on the waste of life.
Thrice happy he, whose heart has been so school in the meek lessons of humanity.
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel."

Anti-Slavery is also one of the enlarged schemes of philanthropy which will forever distinguish the present century.

What a scene of moral desolation did the world present at the opening of the nineteenth century! Most of the civilized nations had legalized Slavery—that libel upon man—that system of rapine and fraud, where the strong corresponding the week force them to a life of

overpowering the weak, force them to a life of unrequited toil. The African slave trade, with its untold horrors of the "middle passage," was in the full tide of success.

By universal consent, the slave trade was delared piracy, and the friends of emancipation, from a glorious few, led on by a Clarkson and a Wilberforce, have increased to a mighty host. Their thunders were heard by the British Parliament, and every recurring twelfth of August hears their shout of joy, for West India emancipation.

Vest India emancipation.

The cry of the oppressed has been heard—a sighty phalanx of strong hearts have come to be rescue. If need be, the watch-fires of Liberty can blaze from every headland and hill-top; and when the sun of the present century

"towards Heaven's descent Have sloped its westering wheel," ben it shall sink for its last time to its bed in the West, may its departing rays fall n upon the brow of a single living slave! Mt. Prospect Water-Cure, Binghamton, N.

> For the National Era NIGHTS FOR DAYS. BY KARL GLOAMIN.

THE FIRST. December ! The frosts seem to settle down these long nights, more intense through each passing hour. The blast whirls the anow into a thousand glittering clouds of light; the day dashes boldly by, and the stars come out, sparkling as ever—how joyous! You bound forth, excitingly, to meet their gaze, and to eatch inspiration from their smiles. But anon you recoil—you feel it is the breath of the ever-blighting North that sweeps so recklessly past. We will enter the house again, where the jolly farmer greets his guests with a blazing fire and an honest welcome.

The guartment is rude, and hears the marks

The spartment is rude, and bears the marks of time; the pine coiling is unpapered, and the knotty floor uncarpeted; but you are addressed with trankness; and every word, and look, and

with frankness; and every word, and look, and action, speak the "heme."

Sit down, then, as the hurrying storms clatter at the windows, and the "grandfather" will tell you many things never yet recorded, yet hallowed in the thoughts and remembrances of almost a century of eventful life.

He will tell you of that "bonny" land beyond the seas—that "suid Scotland," with her heathy hills and sky light churches, and of her gleeful days and bugpipe dances in the

of his forest home on the Champlain Lake; his father's family crossed the seas ere his thood's mind had opened wide, or searched

and feathered, with their long knives and and feathered, with their long knives and strings of scalps, came by, calling for rum and booty, and how she watched her "broad" under the river's bank, as the battle raged, for their frail hut was shivered with cannon balls while she returned for food for them; and how his boy-heart exulted as he climbed the sence to see the bright, fire-red regimental retreat away from the burning Fort ----; and

But he grow up, and roved to this Green mountain, beaver-meadow town, and "set all down." He was constable, and representative, and town clerk, and "squire;" and many are the hymen bands he has made, and the adventures he has tried; but the longest one e tells to-night is

THE COUNTERFEITER'S ARREST. A certain Barney, as assistant, and himself, had long been engaged to capture a notorious counterfeiter, named Holaburt, who lived in the neighborhood. Well, so far—that is, the neighborhood. Well, so far—that is, through some weeks watching—they had been baffled; the difficulty always having been, not in coming where he was, but in finding him there. Apropos, at length they heard, at nightfall, by means of some hunters, what they considered as the most undeniable evidence of the flesh and blood locality, in the present tense, of the long-sought-for object, not subject, of their adventure and duty, namely : at a new " clear-

ing" in W—, the next town, some four miles distant through the pathlose forest.

'So on, and so on." They were determined, and they advanced—unarmed, ignorant of the woods, of the place, of the man, and of his de-fences—at random, unprepared, yet with bold

the softening twilight was just changing into the deep blackness of night, as they passed the line of stumps and civilization for the unmarred walks of nature. And they wended on their way, sometimes in silence, counting the starry worlds that dared to rise from the mountain summit, sometimes rambling in thought and reverie, and sometimes chatting in as rambling words, till the "hemlock swamps" were past, and the black "Dead Creek," and the hills beyond, and in the notched valley before them a pale light, as of a watch-fire, glimmer ed on their eyes. They approached the rude encampment, or hut, with stealthy tread, and looked through the chinks of the wall.

It was the deep of night; the huge legs of the fire were smouldering into masses of ash-covered coal, which threw an uncertain light over the apartment; and on the hewed log floor twelve stout men were sleeping, armed throughout, yet unconscious of foes, or lures,

or danger.
But a glance sufficed. A moment was not But a glance sufficed. A moment was not lost—a word was not spoken, but with the bold, dashing of backwoodsmen, M— himself began kicking the buckets and blocks about the door, and shouted in a confidential tone, "surround the house," while Barney burst the heavy white-ash door from its hinges, seized and bound the frightened Holaburt before his senseless guards had awakened. Then he called out to M——, "Come in, there are enough out there now;" and they marched him off through the shady woods, to his doom, before those twelve "stout, armed men" dured fore these twelve "stout, armed men" dared timidly look out at the window. So much for

words more must needs be spoken, and even December evenings must "wane apace," and the brightest stars must set, and the most joy-ous spirits sleep a share of fleeting life away.

[The following interesting letter gives words of hope and cheering .- ED. ERA: KANSAS TERRITORY, 7th mo. 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: On the 8th inst. I attended a meeti quatiers and claimants on the banks of the Wah ha ru-sa, about thirty miles inland from the eastern boundary of the Territory. We had understood it to be a meeting of Freesome of whom occupy prominent positions on the Slavery question, were at some pains to at-tend it; but found it to be a meeting of those who had made claims in the Territory, and the object to be to adopt rules and regulations relative to claims. But we were glad that we were there, for it was evident that our presence were there, for it was evident that our presence gave tone to the proceedings of the meeting. A number of those immediately interested in the objects of the meeting were opposed to the introduction of Slavery, and our number, added to theirs, gave a decided majority in favor of Freedom. There were some rabid Pro-Slavery men present, and this majority against them evidently gave them trouble. At similar meetevidently gave them trouble. At similar meetings, in other parts of the Territory, violent resolutions had been passed against emigrants opposed to Slavery, and a pair of rabid spirits were anxious to have the same adopted at this meeting; but how to effect their object was the trouble. But while they were consulting, a young lawyer, who had avowed himself in favor of converting this territory into favor of converting this territory into a slave State, hastily drew up a couple of resolutions on the subject of Slavery, presented them to the meeting, and they were adopted, with none

the meeting, and they were adopted, with none dissenting, save the two spirits before mentioned. Some of the Free-Soilers did not vote, not exactly liking the resolutions, and thinking that their adoption could do no hurt.

The purport of these resolutions was, that every man had a right to bring his property into the Territory, of whatever kind it might be; and that when the Territory shall have a population sufficient to form a State, then will be time enough to agitate the question of Slavery. The author of the resolutions made a speech, in which he welcomed men of all classes and colors to the Territory, and said he was willing to leave the future character of classes and colors to the Territory, and said he was willing to leave the future character of the State to the decision of the people. But one of those dissenting made a speech, full of fire, especially against Eastern men, and the Massachusetts emigration movement in particular. He said he would fight against that to the last, dreading, as he did, the influence of so much capital.

The friends of Freedom are cheered with a honeful prospect that liberty will finally tri-

hopeful prospect that liberty will finally tri-umph in this Territory. We believe that there is, to-day, a majority of the settlers in favor of Freedom, and emigration is only just fairly commenced from the free States. Threecommenced from the free States. Inrec-fourths of those coming from Missouri are coming to get away from Slavery, and will, consequently, vote for Freedom. Some slave-holders have said that they were not going to centure into the Territory until the quests declared their intention to go for Freedom, for they say the price of a few slaves is nothing to them, in comparison to the advantages of a free State. Sensible, isn't it?

But we do not, and let not any, lay the flat-But we do not, and let not any, lay the flat-tering unction to their souls. "Eternal vigil-ance is the price of liberty." Friends of Froe-dom, we must not put off our armor until the victory is fairly won. But let us watch with vigilance, and ever meet the enemy with the artillery of truth, and they will surely be ours. RICHARD MENDENHALL.

A. ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincinnati and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, at an early hour, resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, which, it is hoped, will be passed this after-

In the House, the Indian Appropriation bill was finally passed; a bill to place ten millions at the discretion of the President for war purposes during the recess was objected to : a resolution of inquiry in regard to the destruction of San Juan was also objected to; and the bill to increase the efficiency of the army was further considered, in the general hope of final action upon it to-day.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.

The Dover (Del.) Reporter is alarmed at the ism " in that State. It seems that a Whig as well as a Temperance paper at Wilmington are the advocates of emancipation, and that the principles of Freedom are spreading. It will be remembered that in 1849 an act for emancipation passed one branch of the Legislature, and was only defeated by one vote in the other. The Reporter recommends, as a remedy for the threatened evil of emancipation. the formation of a new State, by the annexation of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Upon this proposition the Wilmington Republican

comments as follows:

"We are astonished that the editor of the Reporter wishes to prevent a result which the free labor and industry and thrift that are now prevailing in our State will inevitably bring about, if they are not checked by legislative enactments. They have nearly driven Slavery out of this county, they are driving it out of Kent, and will eventually drive it out of Sussex. Some men may deplore such a result, but they cannot help it. They must submit to a fate which Providence is working out. The 'free niggerism' will be no worse than it is now, and perhaps not half so bad, as the demand for labor will be greater; and, in case of the enactment of a prohibitory law, there will not be the same influence to corrupt and demoralize them. Neither need the editor give himself any trouble about the slaves in Virginis and Maryland. The northwestern portion of the former State, and the northern tion of the latter, will soon be given up to labor, and the creation of a peninsula State cannot prevent the fulfilment of the decree which has gone forth in regard to them. Years may first clapse, but the hardy sons of New England and the middle States will eventually England and the middle States will eventually fill up the country and occupy the land, when the 'peculiar institution' will be thrown aside as unprofitable and useless. This will be the result in all grain-growing districts. Indeed, Slavery in our State only exists in the most mild form, and it is really not worth quarreling about. There are few hard taskmasters, and few find that their blacks make more than they consume. We know of no one who is accumulating any great fortune solely by slave labor, while there are hundreds doing so by the employment of freemen."

It is the misfortune of Delaware that her tional councils-are more ambitious of signalizing their devotion to the institution of Slavery by catching runaways, than their attachment to Freedom by promoting emancipation. It is ninety thousand freemen, fetter their conthe only object which at present engages the attention of men? The old issues between Whigs and Democrats have passed away-they cease to form topics of discussion in public or in private; and the parties formed upon them are mere empty shells, like the "cast-off slough" of the locust. None but dead mempolitically, continue to haunt such miserable enements, the former abodes of life and activity, but which now lie descried; while all who have the vitality to survive another campaign are arraying themselves under the glorious banner of Freedom, or the black piratical flag of Slavery Propagandism, encased in new armor, adapted to the warfare which they will be called on to wage. There can be no doubt that a hearty union among all the friends of freedom in Delaware would insure a complete victory, almost without a struggle.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS IN PENNSYLVA-The Dovleston Democrat says:

"James Pollock is an Abolition laws "James Pollock is an Abolition lawyer of Northumberland county, and is the gubernatorial candidate of Greeley, Seward, Tom Corwin, and Fred Douglass; while Wm. Bigler, the Clearfield county raftsman, is the candidate of the farmer, mechanics, and workingmen, of Pennsylvania. Let every man, before he enlists for the campaign, decide which of these crowds he would be seen fighting in!"

It appears that the self-styled Democratic party of Pennsylvania-the friends of the Neissue on that subject. Can they not be grati-Pennsylvania be fully and fairly revealed. Mr. Pollock may not be an Abolitionist, nor Mr. Bigler a rafteman; but, whatever they are, let, us have a fair and square issue.

A KANSAS PAPER.-We have received a circular containing proposals for publishing a weekly political journal at Fort Leavenworth. Kansas Territory, entitled the "Kansas Free Democrat," with the Jeffersonian motto, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." It is to commence by the middle of August or first of September. George Brewster, Esq., is the pub-

We are favorably impressed by a perusal of a circular of the Batavia Institute, at Batavia, Kane county, Illinois. H. W. Williams at that place, is to be addressed for information We observe that the Anti-Slavery Standard and the Penneylvania Freeman, two able Abo-

lition papers of the Garrison school, have been

united-or, rather, the Freeman has been

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The President of the American Colonization Society, J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, has protested, in a forcible letter to Senator Pearce, against the proposition of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to withdraw from the coast of Africa the Squadron stationed there for the suppression of the slave trade. He shows clearly that the pretences which the committee suggest as a reason for the step proposed, have no foundation in fact. It is lear, from the committee's own account of the matter, that the equadrons, English and Amercan, have nearly succeeded in suppressing the nous traffic. The committee admit that the trade to Brazil has been totally broken up, and that with the West Indies has been great-

Among the reasons which they suggest for the withdrawal of the Squadron from the African coast is the expense, which amounts annually to eight hundred thousand dollars. But do the committee propose to discontinue the squadron, and thereby save the money? Not at all. They simply propose to transfer it from the coast of Africa to that of Cuba and Porto Rico, there to be employed for the same purpose. Mr. Latrobe shows that this transfer can only save the difference is the cost of transporting supplies to the coast of Africa; and that this saving would be more than counterbalanced by the additional expense of sending the recaptured Africans to their native

The truth is that we have no faith in the false pretences under which this nefarious scheme has been cloaked. We shall regard the withdrawal of the African Squadron as tantamount to the repeal of the laws for the suppression of the clave trade; and we are sure that this is the light in which it will be viewed by the civilized world. Public opinion at the South has for some time been ripening under filibuster influences, for the rc-establishment of the traffic, and leading editors of the South have had the graceless impudence to defend it. The proposition of the committee on Foreign Affairs may be regarded as an incipient step, designed to prepare the public mind for the re-establishment of piracy. No doubt, a present actuating motive with the committee is the protection of filibustering against Cuba-or, probably, the Administration seriously design making war for the conquest of the island : but the ultimate end is the legalization of the slave trade, the hollow pretences of the committee and of the Senator from Delaware to the contrary notwithstanding. When such men come forward with affected zeal for the suppression of the slave trade, it is time for men who candidly and honestly detest the traffic to be on their guard.

DEATH OF MISS FILLMORE.-We learn that Miss Fillmore, the only daughter of Ex-President Fillmore, died at Aurors, New York, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. She had left her home at Buffale to spend a few days at Aurora. In the night of the 25th, she was taken with dysentery, and sank rapidly. When her father and brother reached her, about half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, she was so far gone as to be unable to recognise them, public men-those whom she sends to the na- and died in a half hour thereafter. She was twenty-two years of age.

MINERAL SPRING -A valuable medicinal spring is said to exist on the farm of Col. B. P. two thousand slaves are permitted to control on the Marlborough road. Its immediate modus operandi upon the system is that of a dissciences, degrade their nationality, and impede | phoretic and diuretic; but it is at the same the general prosperity by continuing a system time tonic. In cases of debility, disordered as barbarous as it is impolitic. Why do not liver, stomach, kidneys, and outaneous diseases, Anti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats throw it is said to act with great promptness. The aside the shackles of party, and co-operate for water is very cold, very light, and agreeable, with a quantity of fixed air in it. Its action on the surface, or skin, will very soon be realized by its use for a few days, producing great

THE NEBRASKA PERFIDY.-The Logisville Journal, in an elaborate editorial, argues the impossibility of repealing this law, and the futility of attempting it; and says:

"The passage of the Nebraska bill, involving the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, was a most ill-judged and unfortunate proceeding. It has done a vast deal of harm, and, so far as we can see or have reason to be lieve, not the least good. It can be of no service to anybody except the very few individuals who, upon the strength of their hostility to it, may be elected to office in the non-slaveholding States. It was a deed of bad faith on the part of those who voted for it, though some of them, we doubt not, acted from good mo-

How men can act from good motives, in performing "a deed of bad faith," the Journal does not explain, and we do not understand.

SELLING LIQUOR ON THE SABBATH.-We regret to learn that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered a decision on the 26th instant, in one of Mayor Conrad's Sunday law cases, to the effect that selling liquor on Sunday did not constitute a disorderly house, but was only a finable offence. The Mayor had taken the ground that the license covers six brasks perfidy-are determined to make an days, and does not warrant selling on the seventh. It is supposed from this decision that all fied? Let the sentiments of the people of taverns that can afford to pay the fine will now keep open on Sunday.

> FROM CAPE ISLAND -A despatch, dated at half past seven o'clock last evening, states that the sickness among the inhabitants of the infected district has entirely subsided.

SUICIDE.-A Dr. Jayne blew himself and ouse up, at Nashville, on the night of the 25th inst, by putting a keg of powder under it. Four adjoining buildings were burned with it.

"A married lady, said to be a daughter the eccentric Congressman, and well-known Abolitionist, from New York, Gerrit Smith, made her appearance in Hagerstown one even-ing last week, attired in a full Bloomer cosme, and attracted some attention."
Rellimore American

The eccentricity of enlarged benevolence, extensive information, fine abilities, and a life of unsullied purity, is a universally-admitted attribute of Gerrit Smith; and we presume a however arrayed, could not fail, in Hagerstown or elsewhere, to attract "some attention."

CONGRESS

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

After the Navy Appropriation bill had been sposed of, yesterday, Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Mili-

tary Affairs, reported back Senate bill to regu-iate the pay and increase the efficiency of the army, and for other purposes, with amend-

Mr. F. said that an idea had prevailed on the part of some, and he knew that it had constituted an objection to taking up this measure, that the committee had retained in the bill the provision of the Senate to create sixty-two additional cadets. He wished gentlemen to understand that the committee of the House had stricken out this provision. The committee did this, because they thought it in violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as it took the appointing power from the President, and vested it in the Senate; because they believed that the number of cadets now at West Point was sufficient for all exigencies; and because the pro-Mr. F. said that an idea had prevailed on ficient for all exigencies; and because the pro-vision conflicted with that section of the bill which opened to the rank and file preferment and distinction, so that a young man of cour-age and enterprise, who had not political pat-ronage to send him to West Point, might, by his own good sword, seek his fortune in the rank and file, and by his own merit raise him-

rank and file, and by his own merit raise himself to the highest post in the army.

At this time, as he had been informed, there were nine hendred and ninety-two officers in the army, but nineteen of whom had come from the ranks, and they were promoted under special provisions passed during the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.

He explained the bill, stating that it proposed to increase the pay of the army, from the private up to the Major General, giving the former ten instead of seven dollars a month. The largest per centage of increase in pay was upon the compensation allowed to privates, and the per centage gradually diminished up to the Major General.

Mr. Grow opposed any increase of the pay

Major General.

Mr. Grow opposed any increase of the pay now allowed to officers of the army, but expressed himself in favor of increasing the amount now granted to the privates.

Senate, Thursday, July 27, 1854. Mr. Toucey submitted a resolution, directing an inquiry, by the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the use of — rifle in the United States service. Adopted.

Mr. Adams moved that the Senate proceed to consider the bill granting a pension to the widow of James Batchelder. Mr. Hunter earnestly appealed to the Sen

ate to take up and dispose of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. To-morrow, Senators would have a whole day to get up their several propositions.

Mr. Adams withdrew his motion.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation

One providing for a commission to examine and report upon the extent, &c. of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Washington Territory; and authorizing the President to purchase the same at a cost not exceeding \$300,000.

Amendments, giving the clerks in the State Department and the Coast Survey (fline the addition of 20 per cent. for the last year. An amendment increasing the salaries of the United States Ministers at France and

England to \$15 000 per annum, and discontin-uing the outlits for those positions.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, ap-propriating \$300,000 for the continuation and extension of the General Post Office building around the whole square, bounded by E, F, 7:h and 8th streets, was debated and rejected—

yeas 16, pays 25.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Conference, on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

House of Representatives, July 27, 1854. on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which he explained at length. Mr. Orr made a few remarks in commenda-

tion of the report, and concluded by demanding the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed.

Mr. Fuller asked the consent of the House to his moving to take up from the Speaker's table, House bill (No. 242) authorizing the purchase of consensation of the speaker's table.

chase or construction of four additional revenue cutiers; which was not granted.

Mr. Barkedale asked leave to introduce a bill, placing at the discretion of the President the sum of ten millions of dollars, to be expended during the recess of Congress to defray any expenses incurred in protecting the inter-ests, honor, and tranquillity of the United States, in our existing difficulties with Spain.

It was objected to by many voices. Mr. Chandler asked leave to offer a resolu tion asking the President to give to this House, if not inconsistent with the public interests, all information in his possession relative to the de-struction of Greytown, or San Juan, including copies of the instructions given to the commander of the Cyane.

The House at half past eleven o'clock reumed the consideration of the bill to increase

the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Phelps addressed the House in opposition to some of the appropriations proposed.

Mr. Houston avowed his opposition to the existing practice of titles by brevet being accounted with increased

mpanied with increased pay.

Mr. Orr said be was in layer of adopting s such of the bill as authorizes the increase the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers, and the promotion of such men to high-er positions. He thought, however, there was not time now to perfect the whole bill. He therefore proposed that the House should, by unanimous consent, close the hour debate, and proceed to amend the bill under the five min-

utes rule.

Mr. Walsh objected.

Mr. Orr then proposed to go into Committee of the Whole, in order to accomplish this pur-

Mr. Walsh objected.

Mr. Orr, aided by the suggestions of several members, by a series of motions, attained the object of his second proposition, (in the mean time, Mr. Walsh withdrawing his motion, and Mr. McMullen renewing it.)
At 35 minutes past 12 o'clock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole

Mr. Millson in the chair. Mr. Letcher addressed the Committee or the subject of increased pay, and in opposition thereto. He was willing to raise the pay of soldiers to such price as would procure a com-

that true reform in the army would be a reduction of the army, and he averred, that by the observance of a kind and humane course of conduct, the friendship of the Indians on the frontiers could be secured, and they could be made our allies in the enforcement of good

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, did not oppose the occase proposed, but contended that the com-consation of the Major General should not be pensation of the Major General should not be increased, as it was now high; his quarters were permanent, and he was not subjected to the expenses incurred by officers of inferior grades on active duty.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, replied. He contended that the compensation of the commander-inchief was not sufficient to preserve him from

dying a poor man; besides which, that officer had passed through all the grades of the sol-dier, from the ranks up, and submitted to all the attendant dangers, fatigues, losses, and pri-

wations.

Mr. Bridges required to know if Mr. Lane had ever known an officer to resign because he could not live mon his pay?

Mr. Lane. Yes, many, many; and I can name them to you. I know that of which I speak. I entered the army a common soldier, and left it a brevet brigadier general; and I should have been better off had I devoted my time to the cultivation of corn.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH | TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, July 27—The royal mail steamer Africa arrived this morning, at 10 o'clock, with three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. Her dates from Liver-

pool are to July 15.

The commercial advices by this arrival are important. Cotton and breadstuffs have both

The Liverpool cotton market was dul', and cotton had declined one-eighth; sales during the week, 40,000 bales Fair Uplands, 614; fair Orleans, 63% a 61/2; sales on Friday, 6,000 The Liverpool flour market had also declined. Philadelphia and Bultimore we quote at 34s. 6d; Western at 33s. 6d., and closing

No change had taken place in the prices of whest. Mixed American we quote at 10s. 6 L.

The Liverpool corn market was active, and

ices stendy-white is quoted at 33s. 61, yel-

low at 34s. 6d.

The Liverpool provision market was dull; beef unchanged. Lard steady at 52s. a 53s.

The London money market was active. Consols had declined to 91%.

From the Seat of War.—It is stated that Austria has summoned Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a month, and will occupy Walleshie without waiting for a second. Wallachia without waiting for an answer.

The Turks had captured the isle of Ramadan, after a battle of twelve hours. During the battle, the Russians set fire to several ves-

At the latest advices from Omer Pasha's camp, 18,000 Anglo-French troops had joined Omer Pasha at Rutschuk.

The Turks had crossed the Danube at Olte-It is rumored that the whole of Germany would shortly join in the Austro-Proseian

capture of the fortress of Guergero by the Turks had been confirmed.

The number of Turks that crossed the Dan-

ube on the 8th were 40,000. They were obstinately opposed by the Russians, but the latter were entirely defeated, with a loss of 900 killed and wounded. The allied fleets were last seen directly op-posite Sebastopol, and numbered fifty-eight

One hundred and fifty wagons, with wounded soldiers, had arrived at Bucharest; among the wounded were eighty officers.

Accounts from Transylvania state that Aus trians and Russians were concentrating their forces on the respective frontiers, and that 450 carts, laden with wounded Russians, had ar-

rived at Jassy.

Convents on the frontier of Poland were being despoiled by the Russians.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives gloomy

pictures of the situation of Omer Pasha had arrived at Silistria. The peninsula of Dobrudscha, between the Danube and the Black Sea, had not yet been

The Anglo-French forces encamped near Varna were ready to enter the campaign.
A pitched battle between the Anglo-French

forces and Russians, at Rutechuk, was daily The Russians had completely cleared the Transylvania frontier.

From the Baltic.—A despatch from Berlin

tates that Napier's fleet had been joined by Admiral Corry's fleet in Barro Sound. It is stated that the cholera was very fatal

to the Baltic fleet.

Napoleon had reviewed the troots destined for the Baltic at Bologne. He addressed them in a brief, pointed, and energetic speech. It is stated that they will positively embark on the 20th of July.

Spain.—The rebels under Gen. O'Donnell necessarily have connections, natural or artificial with the inland rivers and lakes. An interna

are near Almagry. The small republican ris-ing near Valencia had been put down.

The latest despatches from Spain state that the insurgents had determined to carry on a protracted guerrilla war.

cutta dates to June 1st, had arrived. Trade in India dull. There was no mail from China by Miscellaneous .- The cholera continued to an

larming extent at St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt. On the 1st of July there were 580 cases in the former city.

Cholera, in its worst form, had broken out

on board the Australian emigrant ship Diargo. Such were the awful ravages of the disease, that the ship put back immediately to Liver-pool. Fifty persons had already died.

The American ship David Hadley, with over four hundred emigrants on board, had put

back in a leaky condition.

In Marseillee, France, cholers had made terrible havee—106 persons having died in one day of that disease.

It is rumored that the French army had re-

Piracy in the Greek waters was on the in An English steamer had burnt several of the

Sauriot vessels.

Domiciliary scarches at Athens were very frequent. SECOND DESPATCH.

Baring's Circular states that moderate bu

ness is doing in American stocks, and quotes Maryland fives at 92 to 93; Pennsylvania fives, inscription, at 77 to 79; ex dividend Penn-sylvania Central Railroad at 90 to 92.

Steamer Admiral Wrecked. BOSTON, JULY 27 .- The steamer Admiral, from hence to Eastport was wrecked yester-day, three miles west of Quaddies Light. Pas-sengers and baggage saved.

New York. July 27—A prize fight took place this morning, between Morrissoy and Bill Poole, at the foot of Amos street. Morrissoy was awfully thrashed, and, it is said, lost SECOND DESPATCH.

Three deaths from cholera have occurred at the Franklin Hospital since yesterday. The fight between Morrissey and Poole was

THEFORTED FOR THE NATIONAL WEST ADDRESS PHI BETA KAPPA OF YALE COLLEGE

JULY 26, 1854.

BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD. A political discourse may seem out of time and out of place at a classic festival and in academic out of place at a classic festival and in academic groves. Nevertheless, the office of instructor to a prince brought something more of dignity even to the learning and piety of Fenelon. To study the forces and tendency of a Republic which is not obscure, cannot, therefore, at any time or in any place, be unbecoming an association which regards universal philosophy as the proper guide of human life.

Nations are intelligent, moral persons, existing Nations are intelligent, moral persons, existing for the ends of their own happiness and the improvement of mankind. They grow, mature, and decline. Their physical development, being most obvious, always attracts our attention first. Certainly we cannot too well understand the material condition of our own country. "I think," said Burke, sadly, addressing the British House of Commons, just after the American war, "I think I can trace all the calamities of this country to the single source of not having had steadily before our eyes a general commoderation. ily before our eyes a general, comprehensive well-connected, and well-proportioned view of the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their bearings and relations."

the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their bearings and relations."

Trace on a map the early boundaries of the United States, as they were defined by the treaty of Versailles, in 1783. See with what jealousy Great Britain abridged their enjoyment of the fisheries on the Northeast coast, and how tenaciously she locked up against them the St. Lawrence, the only possible channel between their inland regions and the Atlantic ocean. Observe how Spain, while retaining the vast and varied solitudes which spread out westward from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the same time assigned the thirty-first parallel of latitude as the southern boundary of the United States, and thus shut them out from access by that river or otherwise to the Gulf of Mexico. See now how the massive and unpassable Alleghany Mountains traversed the new Republic from north to south, dividing it into two regions—the inner Mountains traversed the new Republic from north to south, dividing it into two regions—the inner one rich in agricultural resources, but without markets; and the outer one adapted to defence and markets, but wanting the materials for commerce. Were not the Europeans astute in thus confining the United States within limits which would probably render an early separation of them inevitable, and would also prevent equally the whole and each of the future rest for the whole and each of the future parts from ever becoming a formidable or even a really independ-ent Atlantic Power? They had cause for their ent Atlantic Power? They had cause for their jealousies. They were monarchies, and they largely divided the western hemisphere between them. The United States aimed to become a maritime nation, and their success would tend to make that hemisphere not only republican, but also independent of Europe. That success was foreseen. A British statesman, in describing the American Colonies just before the peace, had said to his countrymen: "Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood than they suread from amilies to communities, and from spread from families to communities, and villages to nations."

The United States, thus confined landward The United States, thus confined landward, betook themselves at once to the sea, whose broad realm lay unappropriated; and, having furnished themselves with shipping and scamen equal to the adventurous pursuit of the whale fishery under the Poles, they presented themselves in European ports as a maritime people. Afterwards, their well-chosen attitude of neutrality, in a season of general war, enabled them to become carriers for the world. But they never forget for carriers for the world. But they never forgot for a moment the importance of improving their po-sition on the coast. France was now the owne of the Province of Louisiana, which stretched all along the western bank of the Mississippi Sho wisely sold a possession, which she was unable to defend, to the United States, who thus, only twenty years after the treaty of Versailles, secur-ed the exclusive navigation of the great river; and, descending from their inland frontier, estab-lished themselves on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Spain soon saw that her Colonies on that coast, east of the Mississippi, now virtually surrounded by the United States, were untenable. She therefore, for an equivalent, ceded the Flor-idas, and retired behind the Sabine; and so the sea coast of the United States was now seen to and around the Peninsula, and beyond the Capes to terminate at the St. Croix, in the Bay of Fundy The course of the European war showed that Spain was exhausted. Nearly all her American Colonies, inspired by the example of the United States, and sustained by their sympathy, struck for independence, established Republican systems, and entered into treaties of amity and commerce

with the Republic of the North.

But the United States yet needed a northern

assage from their western valleys to the Atlanti

cean. The new channel to be opened mus

trade ramifying the country was a necessary basis for commerce, and it would constitute the firmest possible national union. Practically, there was in the country neither a canal to serve for a model, nor an engineer competent to pro-ject one. The railroad invention had not yet been perfected in Europe, nor even conceived in the United States. The Federal Government alone had adequate resources, but, after long consideration and some unprofitable experiments it not only disavowed the policy, but also dis-claimed the power of making internal improveclaimed the power of making internal improve-ments. Private capital was unavailable for great national enterprises. The States were not convinced of the wisdom of undertaking singly works within their own borders which would wholly or in part useless, unless extended beyond them by other States, and which, even although they should be useful to themselves, would be equally or more beneficial to States which refused or neglected to join in their construction. Moreover, the only source of revenue in the States was direct taxation—always unreliable in a popula Government—and they had no established cred Government—and they had no established credits, at home or abroad. Nevertheless, the people comprehended the exigency, and their will opened a way through all these embarrassments. The State of New York began, and she has hitherto, although sometimes faltering, prosecuted this great enterprise with unsurpassed fidelity. The other States, according to their respective abilities and convictions of interest and duty, have co-operated. By canals we have extended the navigation of Chesapeake bay to the coal-fields of Maryland at Cumberland, and also by the way of Columbia to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. By canals, also, we have united Chesapeake bay with the Delaware river, and have, with alternating railroads, connected that river with alternating railroads, connected that river with the Ohio river and with Lake Eric. By canals we have opened a navigation between Philadel-phia and New York, mingling the waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan. By canals we have given access from two several ports on the Hudson to two different coal-fields in Pennsylvania. By canals we have also extended the navigation of the Hudson, through Lake Cham-plain and its outlet, to the St. Lawrence near plain and its outlet, to the St. Lawrence near Montreal. We are just opening a channel from the Hudson to Lake Ontario, to Cape Vincent, near its eastern termination, while we long since opened one from the same river to a central har-bor on that lake at Oswego. A corresponding improvement, made by the Canadian authorities on the opposite shore, prolongs our navigation from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. We have also from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. We have also connected the Hudson river with the eastern branch of the Susquehanna, through the valley of the Chenango, and again with its western tributaries through the Scueca Lake. We are also uniting the Hudson with the Alleghany, a tributary of the Mississippi, through the ralley of the Genesee. One long trunk of canal receives the trade gathered by most of these tributary channels, while it directly unites the Hudson with Lake Erie at Buffalo. The shores of that great lake are the basis of a second part of the

great lake are the basis of a second part of the

same system. Canals connect the Allegbany, the State of Pennsylvania, with Lake Erie

Erie; the Obio river, at Portage and at Cincin-nati, with Lake Erie, at Cleveland and at Toledo and again the Obio river, in the State of Indians